Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] MONDAY, JULY 26, 1802. [No. 503.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
July 23 Vendue Master.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,

At ten o'clock, will be Sold at the Auction Room,

4th proof Jamaica Rum in hogsheads,
Holland Gin in pipes and bls.
New-England Rum in bls.
Port Wine in quarter casks,
Lisbon Wine in pipes,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in bls.
Soap, Candles and Chocolate } *in boxes,*
Pepper in bags,
Castor Oil in bottles,
Fig Blue in kegs.

Together with a large quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Chintzes and Calicoes,
Sprigg'd, lappet, jaconet and book muslins and muslin shawls,
White and coloured Marseilles and muslinetts,
Linen and cotton checks,
Bandannoes, flags and chequered silk handkerchiefs,
Large and small fans,
Irish and German linens,
Mens and Womens' saddles,
A quantity of mens' and womens' shoes.

THOMAS MOORE,
July 24 Auctioneer.

NOTICE,

Whereas Certificates for Forty SHARES MARINE STOCK, as at foot described, have been either lost, mislaid or stolen,

NOTICE is hereby given that all transfer of said stock is stopped with the Marine Insurance Company, and application is made for a renewal of said Certificates, of which all persons will be pleased to take notice.

WILLIAM HODGSON, Attorney for
ARTHUR JONES.

Numbers and description of the Certificates.
4273 at 4302 inclusive } Issued in the name of
4259 at 4262 ditto. } Joseph Cary.
4273 at 4282 ditto, issued in the name of Joseph Baynes Noble, and by those gentlemen respectively transferred to Mr. Arthur Jones, in whose name they at present stand.

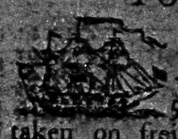
June 29. d

TO LET,

A convenient two story frame house and store, on King-street, next door to Mr. Koones's tavern. Possession may be had the 1st of July next, apply to

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.
June 29. d

FOR HAVRE,



The fine new ship
RICHMOND,
50 to 100 Hhds. will be taken on freight, to address of Messrs. Collow, Freres, Carmichael, & Co. if early application is made.

For freight or passage, apply to Captain Rudd, or

A. HENDERSON & Co.

Capt. Rudd will pay no debts contracted by any of his crew.

For sale Bills on Paris, payable in London, and on London direct.

A. H. & Co.
July 15. d

NOTICE.

THE SHIP
WILLIAM & JOHN;

THOMAS WOODHOUSE master; about two years old, built in this place by Mr. John Hunter, a fine strong well built, fast sailing vessel—(no accident happening) is intended to be in London to bring out the *Spring Goods*; will sail as soon from London as any vessel from that port for the United States, and intended a constant trader.

JAMES WILSON.
JOHN WILSON.

N. B. Any Tobacco consigned to Messrs. James and John Wilson, London, the usual advance will be made, upon application to

JAMES WILSON.
July 3. d1m

SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received per the Paul Seiman, via Baltimore, and Union, capt. Woodhouse, from London,

A supply of suitable GOODS for the season, which are now opening and will be sold low by the package or piece, and he is in daily expectation of receiving further supplies.

N. B. He has also for sale, China in boxes and Sadlery.
May 19. d

Wanted,

A FEMALE SERVANT,

One who understands *cooking* and *washing*.——Apply to the Printer.
July 20. d

ADVERTISEMENT.

By virtue of a deed of trust, from Bernard Ghequier to the subscriber to secure Korn & Wisemiller, as indorsers of certain notes drawn by the said Bernard Ghequier, negociable at the bank of Alexandria, and there discounted for his accommodation,

On the fifth day of August next will be exposed to sale, for ready money, upon the premises

A LOT OF GROUND,

with several valuable improvements thereon, lying on the east side of Fairfax-Street, between King and Prince streets, in the town of Alexandria; fronting 23 feet upon Fairfax-Street and running back eighty feet.

JOHN THOMAS RICKETTS.
July 17. ddf

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an annual meeting of the Stockholders of the POTOMACK COMPANY will be held at Gadsby's Tavern, in Alexandria, on Monday the 2d day of August next, as by law directed; to elect a President and Directors for the ensuing year, when the Treasurer's account of disbursements since the last annual meeting will be laid before them.

By order of the Presidnet and Directors,
JOSEPH CARLETON, Treasurer.
George-Town, July 13. d

FOR SALE,

On the 16th day of August next, at the Red House, in Prince William county, by the Trustees of the late Gen. Nelson,

About 3000 acres of LAND,

lying in the counties of Prince William and Loudoun, near the said Red House. Terms of payment as follow. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of January, 1803, and the other three fourth parts thereof to be paid at three subsequent annual payments.—Bonds, with approved security, to be given by the purchasers at the time of sale, and interest thereon to be paid at the rate of six per cent. from the first day January, 1803. If the first payment of the purchase money be not punctually made, the land to be again exposed to sale, by the subscribers for ready money; if the land should not then sell for the full amount of the said purchase money, the purchaser or purchasers to be accountable upon their bonds for the deficiency. If the first payment be punctually made, title will be given to the purchasers, and deeds of trust must be executed by them for securing the future payments, which deeds of trust will be acted upon, and the lands exposed to sale for ready money, by the trustees, for the full amount of the whole bonds, by virtue of the deeds of trust, if any one of the future annual payments be not punctually made.

The lands will be laid off in lots to suit purchasers, who will have the right of seeding them after the 20th day of August next.

NATHANIEL BURWELL,
THOMAS NELSON, jun.
Surviving Trustees of Gen. Thomas Nelson, deceased.
June 14. ddsf

Notice is hereby given,

To the stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that a dividend of four and a half per cent. on the capital stock of said Bank is this day declared; which will be ready to be paid to them or their legal representatives on Thursday next the 8th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,
GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.
July 5. d4w

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public for past favors and respectfully solicits a continuance.

He has now on hand and offers for sale at his store in Prince-Street.
Holland gin, French brandy,
Jamaica Spirits,
Cherry bounce, made in the year 1800,
Green Coffee, Teas,
Loaf and brown sugars,
Crockery ware, &c.

Also, quantity of fresh

Lisbon Lemons and Limes
Soft shelled almonds,
Filberts, prunes, olives, capers,
Tamarinds, fresh sallad oil,
Excellent New-York cheese,
And salt-petred bacon, direct from Smithfield.

THOMAS SIMMS.
June 19. d

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a further supply of Pennsylvania ana

SWEDISH BAR IRON,

of different sizes, which he will sell at the lowest current price:—also,
Coarse Salt,
James River Coal,
Twist Tobacco in kegs, of first and second quality,
Philadelphia loaf Sugar in hhds. and bbls.
Tar, Pork,
Plaster of Paris, by the ton or bushel,
Handspikes,
Flour in barrels and half barrels.

Cash given for Wheat and Corn at his mill and in town.
7th mo. 19th. d

FOR SALE.

The time of a Negro Girl, about 15 years of age. She has got about 13 years to serve, and has been accustomed to house work.

Enquire of the Printer.
July 24. d

A Cook Wanted

In a private family—either to purchase or hire. A young man will be preferred. Enquire of the Printer.
July 24. d

JUST RECEIVED

From Philadelphia and Baltimore, and for sale at the subscriber's store, in Prince Street, the following articles:

Holland gin, French brandy,
Jamaica spirits, cherry bounce one year old, and an assortment of liquors,
Best fresh teas, coffee,
Loaf and brown sugar,
First quality Spanish segars,
Best English cheese,
Excellent soft shelled almonds,
Box and jar raisins fresh and nice,
Excellent prunes,
Anchovies of the last importation,
Olives of ditto,
Best sallad oil,
Mustard, pepper, and brandy fruits,
Best fresh lime juice by the bottle,
Market, cane and work baskets,
Philadelphia cedar ware,
Glass ware of different kinds,
Cavendish tobacco.

Together with a general assortment of Crockery Ware, and a number of other articles.

ABEL WILLIS.
July 14. d

JANNEY & PATON,

Have received, and offer for sale,

Catalonia wine in hhds. & quarter casks
Jamaica, Antigua, Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Vincents and Barbadoes—rum in hhds.
Loaf and Lump Sugar, of the first quality,
Muscovado Sugar in hhds.
350 Bbls. Staria do.
Havannah Molasses in Hhds.
Havannah white and brown Sugars, in Boxes and Bbls,
Soap and Candles in Boxes,
Sweet Oil in do.
Raisins in Boxes and Kegs,
Pepper and Coffee in Bags.

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF SHOES,

—Consisting of—

Mens' Calf in Trunks,
Ladies' Kid and Morocco do. in Boxes,

EAST INDIA GOODS, viz.

Nankeens, Baftas, Mamoody's Gurahs, Guzinahs, Cassahs, Moharags, Gunges, Stripes, and one bale of handsome Deforfoy.

ALSO

Ravens and Russia Duck and Sheetings by the piece or bale, and two bales fine Russia Osnaburgs.

A complete assortment of Russia and New-England Cordage, and one 8½ inch Cable 70 fathoms long.——A small quantity of Upper Leather.
June 23. d

JUST RECEIVED

FROM NORFOLK,

And for sale at my store, lower end of Prince-Street,

Fresh LEMONS & LIMES,

Best Smithfield Salt-Petred
Hams, Middlings and Shoulders.

ABEL WILLIS.
July 17. d

SPRING GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

Have imported in the brig Union, captain Woodhouse, from London, a general assortment of goods suitable for the present season, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms, by the piece or package.
May 18. d

FROM THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

EXTRACTS FROM BRUTUS,
No. 3.

In perilous times, when inquity and fraud are ſeen moving through the land, in the impoſing garb, and under the inſiduous appelation of excluſive Republicaniſm—When muffled villains are aſſaſſinating private characters, threatening with ſubverſion the foundation of the government, and the very principles of the ſocial compact—indifference would be criminal and ſilence treaſon to the happineſs of man. Impreſſed with a deep ſenſe of theſe important truths, unawed by empty menace or vulgar epithets, influenced by no private conſiderations, I ſhall ſteadily though, at leiſure purſue the work I have begun—and if aught of paſſion or invective ſhould mark my progreſs, it will ariſe from the nature of the ſubject, never from an intentional violation of propriety, or a momentary diſreſpect to the feelings of the community. With Philo-Brutus I have nothing to do, and I ſhould juſtly forfeit the confidence of the public, were I to notice any thing that appears in the polluted columns of the American Citizen. A wretch who owes his life to the patience of the country and the benignity of its laws, can never be noticed by the author of theſe eſſays. He ſhall therefore for a moment be permitted to ſlumber in fancied ſecurity. Neither pilfered letters nor violated ſeals ſhall now be raiſed to interrupt his repoſe, nor ſhall the recorded guilt of midnight miſchiefs be preſented to remind him of the playful levity of former days. With theſe horrid recollections it is not now intended to torment him. He has invited perſonal and judicial examination, in both perhaps he ſhall be gratified. His crimes and conduct may form the ſubject of a future number, they may be examined as a matter of curious ſpeculation—and will be an inſtructive leſſon to ſociety. In the mean while, let him remember, that there is a Being, who can penetrate the ſecret receſſes of the human heart; can dive the confines of hiden miſchief, and by ways miſterious but unering, directs the Arm of Juſtice, to the ſure detection and puniſhment of guilt. Let him ſhudder and remember that neither a *theif* nor an Aſſaſſin can eſcape; and that a ſtate awaits him, that will render him too infamous to be dreaded; harmleſs and inoffenſive, becauſe known and deſpiſed.

While making theſe obſervations, I cannot check the painful recollection of that weak and ruinous policy, that invites to our ſhores, the profligate and abandoned of every nation and opens every avenue to the inſinuating influence of foreign vice and corruption. That deſtructive ſyſtem which is admitting into the boſom of the country the itinerant preachers of diſorder—the ſeeds of ruin, which received into a fruitful ſoil, and cheriſhed by cultivation, will extend their poiſoning efficacy to the vitals of the conſtitution—Deranging,—here they can, the government that protects them, and the country in which they live—Blaſting by their deleterious influence every thing they touch, and poiſoning the ſources of ſocial comfort. Againſt danger ſo dreadful it behoves us to provide; our lives and property are equally the objects of their violence. On this ſubject I have had the ſatisfaction, of once holding the ſame opinion with Mr. Jefferſon. But he has departed it ſeems, from thoſe great and Preſidential maxims of Government, which he once ſo eloquently promulgated in his Notes on Virginia.—The changes of his opinion may be traced in the Law, to which he has lately affixed his ſignature. This dereliction of former principles, will be a laſting monument of the inſtability of his public opinions, and to his ſorrow be recorded in the miſeries of his country.

From the miſtaken policy I have alluded to, from confidence miſplaced, and an injudicious choice of friends, Mr. Jefferſon will yet be involved in inextricable difficulties. But newly initiated into the myſteries of Executive functions, he muſt be prepared to meet the treachery of the fawning foes that ſurround him. Of men, who, deſtitute of talents or patriotic motives, have no common principle to bind them to the ſtate. Ignorant of the true intereſt of the country, they have no other object than perſonal aggrandizement. They would willingly lead him into dilemmas, and rejoice at his diſtreſs. He is yet to learn it ſeems, that there are men, who, while they approach him in all the ſubmiſſive and obſequious forms of humble ſycophants, meditate his ruin, and invite occurrences that will ſhake to the centre the beſt intereſts of the country.

No where has his incaution been more conſpicuous than in this ſtate; we have ſeen him without reſerve confiding in men, who, until his elevation to the Preſidential Chair have uniformly been his enemies. Who before that period, beheld him with the moſt inveterate hatred; but the moment he was inveſted with the executive power of the nation, theſe pliant and flexible patriots, influenced by ſelfiſh and ſordid views, were ſtudious to conceal their enmity, and enjoy all the advantages they could derive, from avowing the warmeſt friendſhip, and the moſt unconditional attachment. Then thoſe pure Republicans, who now ſo loudly proclaim their diſintereſted efforts for the public good, became the eulogiſts of Mr. Jefferſon; and he the ſubject of their unbounded admiration. No one then was ſo great, ſo able and patriotic. The men to whom I allude can without difficulty, be pointed out. To preclude all miſapprehenſion it may be proper to remark, that ever ſince the intereſting, and animated correſpondence between Mr. Jefferſon, while Secretary of State, & Mr. Genet, then miniſter from France, and which in its progreſs became ſomewhat perſonal, the conections of this laſt gentleman, have ever ſince ſpoken of the preſent executive, in the ſevereſt language of reproach; from his private character, they extended their animadverſions to his public conduct. They denounced him not only as an unworthy character, bu tan incapable officer. That ſentiments like theſe, have been uniformly held and expreſſed by Governor Clinton, is notorious. When the Republicans of this city, were calling for the efforts of every man in the community who valued the principles of Freedom, to aſſiſt in riſing Mr. Jefferſon to the Preſidency, Governor Clinton perſiſted in pronouncirg him a nerveleſs political trimmer, unfit for the office they intended him, incompetent totally to the diſcharge of its numerous and important duties. This, neither he, nor his friends for him, *dare deny*; it is a fact that cannot be controverted. Nor can it be eluded by aſſerting, that theſe feelings and opinions, did not extend beyond the perſon who uttered them."

"What then are we to think of men, who publicly profeſs attachments and ſentiments which their hearts diſavow? Who have diſpoſitions ſo accommodating, while at one moment they defame a public character, at another can baſely cringe to the object of their hatred—conceal their real ſentiments, and proſtitute their principles for the vile purpoſes of perſonal advancements? Can men of principles ſo baſe be intituled to that unlimited confidence which they ſo triumphantly claim? Are they worthy, the excluſive patronage of a Chief Magiſtrate, to whoſe elevation they were compelled reluctantly to contribute? Upon theſe queſtions it behoves Mr. Jefferſon to reflect, or he will ſoon feel the malignant effects of their friendſhip.

SLANDER—AN EXTRACT.

"Slander, the worſt of poiſons, ever finds,
"An eaſy entrance in ignoble minds."

Amidſt the many vices with which the preſent age is contaminated, none appears of ſuch dangerous tendency, as that of ſlander, and conſidering the univerſity of its ſway, none more deſerving the ſcourge of the moraliſt.

How often have virtue and innocence been trodden under foot by this moſt deteſtable of vices!—How often has the fate of a poor forlorn ſtranger been decided over a "cup of tea" or a "glaſs of wine!"—How often has the bud of genius been deſtroyed by the chilling froſts of cold diſdain! Is it poſſible that a human being can be ſo far loſt to ſenſe and feeling!—is it poſſible that any one can be pleaſed at ſuch ſavage brutality?—yes it is too true—the manes of injured innocence, call loudly upon their cruel calumniators, and it is high time that this lurking ſerpent ſhould be expelled from ſociety.

One fruitful ſource of this vice, ariſes merely from an "idle deſultory turn of mind." If mankind would pay more attention t their own affairs and conduct, they perhaps would not find ſo much time to inveſtigate the characters and conduct of others. This claſs of characters conceive it beneath them "to think at all;" careleſs as to the embelliſhments of either mind or body, their chief delight is in "laughing from houſe to houſe" and decrying the characters of others, for ſuch is their envy and ſpleen, that they cannot endure the idea of others poſſeſſing virtues and qualifications which they themſelves were too idle to acquire. Happy would it be to mankind at large, as well as for the individuals themſelves, if, inſtead of this kind of employment, they would learn to ſtudy and converſe upon the uſeful. Nothing can be more inſipid and irkſome to a mind of ſenſibility, than to be obliged to hear the modern "tea-table chat," which merely conſiſts of declamation, at the expence of ſome abſent perſon: miſrepreſentation and abuſe are the neceſſary accompliſhments, and you are conſidered as a ſtrange and reſerved kind of being, unleſs you can, not only contribute your quota, but alſo ſubſcribe to all they ſay, and ten to one but they will take the firſt opportunity to ſtrip you, and leave you as bare and naked of virtues as themſelves.

What ſuch characters can propoſe to themſelves, by ſuch a mode of conduct, I am at a loſs to determine; it certainly can be productive of no advantage, but on the contrary is a direct path to infamy and reproach; for however virtue may be cruſhed by their cruel and ungenerous conduct, yet ſhe cannot be totally overcome, and the time will certainly arrive when they will have reaſon to dread her riſing power; every virtuous mind will look upon them with diſdain, and like "proud Haman," they will at laſt fall a juſt ſacrifice to their own devices.

The difficulty of forming a true judgement of the conduct of others, is a powerful argument againſt ſuch a practice. An action at firſt ſight may appear highly improper, and perhaps very criminal, yet may be very juſtifiable when all the circumſtances are known, and until the motives be aſcertained, we cannot poſſibly decide whether it be criminal or not, much leſs the degree of it.

It is alſo moſt deſtructive as it relates to ſociety; it not only ſets individuals, but families, ſtates, and even nations by the ears.

There is no injury to which man can be ſubjected, that can hold any compariſon with that his character may ſuſtain. "He that ſteals my purſe" (ſays the "immortal bard", "ſteals troſh—but he that filches from me my good name, robs me of that which not enriches him, but makes me poor indeed." Indeed it is a crime that is almoſt unpardonable: reputation is a tender flower, and ſlow of growth; it is perhaps the toil of many years; and to have it blaſted in one hour by ſome unfeeling wretch!—at an evening's viſit! over a cup of tea, or a glaſs of wine!—It is too much!—bluſh ye unhuman brutes! behold ſenſibility weeping over the ruin you have occaſioned!—may the arrow of fell remorſe, leave the rankling venom in ſuch flinty hearts; may all the pangs they have occaſioned on others, return with double torture to themſelves, and the ſword of the "deſtroying angel," leave neither root nor branch of ſuch a tribe of gloomy aſſaſſins.

When, alas, will the age of reaſon and philanthropy return!—when ſhall virtue raiſe her head!—I weep, for

"I am a man, and all calamities that touch
"Humanity, come home to me."

FROM THE PALLADIUM.

THE APPEAL——No. V.
PUBLIC CREDIT.

AS ſoon as it was known that Mr. Jefferſon was elected Preſident, ſerious apprehenſions were entertained for the preſervation of public credit. The long continued oppoſition of the party about to aſſume the adminiſtration of the government to the federal ſyſtem of credit, the invidious and odious light in which the public creditors had been ſteadily repreſented, ſhook all confidence in their diſpoſition to preſerve inviolate what they had often declared to be an intolerable evil.

Mr. Jefferſon, aware of theſe impreſſions, took the earlieſt opportunity to ſooth all uneaſineſs, and remove all diſtruſt, by ſolemnly recognizing, in his inaugural ſpeech, "*that the honeſt payment of our debts and ſacred preſervation of the public faith,*" as one of the eſſential principles of our government. This declaration, made under ſuch circumſtances, by the firſt magiſtrate of the nation, was cheriſhed as a firm ſecurity, by thoſe who had not then learned from experience how to eſtimate *promiſes*.

In the next public communication of the Preſident, we find a propoſal to reſinquiſh all the internal revenue, upon a "*reaſonable ground of confidence* that the remaining ſources would be adequate to ſupport the government, to pay the intereſt of the public debt, and diſcharge the principal in ſhorter periods than the *laws* or general expectation had contemplated."

It is obvious to remark upon this, that the laws had aſſigned *no limited period for the redemption of the debt*; they had made proviſions for paying the intereſt, and gradually redeeming the principal, which, upon a moderate calculation, would be effected within about twenty years. But is it not ſtrange, admitting Mr. Jefferſon's confidence to be reaſonable, that he ſhould be willing to prolong an evil to its fartheſt limits, when, by ſeizing this golden opportunity, he could ſhorten its duration? Why not avail himſelf of this fortunate criſis, to diſplay his patriotiſm, and give one inſtance of coincidence between profeſſions and practice? Perhaps this might have happened, had not *dear popularity* whiſpered that her intereſt would be the beſt promoted by the *repeal of taxes*.—But in this inſtance, at leaſt, her ſuggeſtions have proved falſe and deluſive; for the ſacrifice of expediency and right have more than balanced her flimſy pretentions. She is ſtript of her gorgeous apparel, her tinſel charms are vaniſhing, and ſhe will ſoon appear to be that hag, ſo diſguſting to pure and elevated minds.

The inexpediency of the repeal, propoſed by Mr. Jefferſon, and actually made by his friends in congreſs, is inferred from the immenſe loſs occaſioned by breaking up a ſure and well organized ſource of revenue, and the inability to meet the engagements, and uſual expences of the government, which will be the inevitable reſult of this meaſure. It is not within the compaſs of our deſign, in theſe papers, to detail the arguments and calculations which produce this reſult; but we refer to the ſpeeches in Congreſs, particularly to that of Mr. Griſwold, in which it appears, that, taking ſuch eſtimates and calculations as have been admitted by both parties to be correct, with thoſe made by Meſſrs. Gallatin, Randolph, and others, the abolition of the internal revenues will inſure *an annual deficit of nearly one million of dollars*. This concluſion admits the reductions made in the naval and military department, but excludes any allowance for thoſe various contingent expences, which are conſtantly ariſing under every government. Where then are the revenues for paying the debt?

Again—A law of Congreſs, paſſed on the third of March, 1795, provides, that all *ſurpluſſes* of revenue, which ſhall remain, at the end of the year, and which at the next ſeſſion of congreſs ſhall not be otherwiſe appropriated or reſerved by law, ſhall, *ipſo facto*, become a part of the ſinking fund. This fund, by other proviſions, was veſted in certain commiſſioners, for the expreſs purpoſe of paying the intereſt and redeeming the principle of the public debt, and was to remain inviolable till the redemption ſhould be accompliſhed.—Again, by other laws, often recognized and ſanctioned by congreſs, we find the duties of impoſt, and the exciſe on diſtilled ſpirits, the very tax which has been aboliſhed, ſolemnly pledged and mortaged for the ſecurity of public creditors. The avails of theſe taxes have been ſet apart by the government, under all the force and ſolemnity it could give for a regular payment of the intereſt and gradual redemption of the principal of the debt. The only qualifications annexed to theſe two proviſions of congreſs, are, 1ſt, that all annual ſurpluſſes of revenue ſhall *ipſo facto* make a part of the ſinking fund, *unleſs otherwiſe reſerved or appropriated by law*, and 2dly, that the impoſt and exciſe on diſtilled ſpirits *or other ſources of revenue of equal amount*, ſhall be appropriated to the payment of the intereſt and principal. Neither of theſe conditions includes the right* to aboliſh the tax upon diſtilled ſpirits; it therefore ſtood pledged by act of congreſs till its late annihilation.

But to baniſh all forebodings of evil, and to heal the wounds of national faith, comes a bill with the ſplendid title of "*proviſion for paying of the* whole public debt *of the United States*. Here we cannot forbear to notice the *eclat* with which this bill was introduced, and the high credit which the miniſterialiſts aſſumed for this act of legiſlation. It was ſuddenly

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* *For a compleat and elegant detail of this argument, we refer our readers to a ſeries of numbers, in the* ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER, *" under the ſignature of "Lucius Craſſus." They have ſince been collected and publiſhed in a pamphlet; they merit the particular attention of every honeſt man.*

blazoned in every newspaper, and "*provision for paying the* whole debt, every where met the eye in staring capitals.—Their sacred regard to public faith was proclaimed by ten thousand tongues; their provisions for its preservation were trumpetted in every corner. One would have thought, from the reception of its friends, that the bill was a work of *supererrogation*, not that of common honesty and justice; an exuberance of virtue, not its usual and steady course. But when we know that this very bill, with its imposing title, contains provisions for reloaning, to an indefinite period, the whole of the Dutch debt, amounting to nine millions of dollars, we set down all those expressions of complacency and triumph, as the tribute hypocrisy pays to virtue. If the bill had been in fact, what it pretended to be, why should it be the subject of eulogium?—Would a common act of justice in a national legislature be thought worthy of such marked applause? Provisions for the same purpose had been made by the federal administration, but did the ministerialists then hold the language of praise? Their motives are too obvious to be misunderstood.

In addition to these acts, whose operation can hardly fail to effect the very existence of public credit, there are certain other corroberating proofs of a plain and unequivocal nature. These are manifested in that bitter, vindictive spirit towards public creditors, which has, till the epoch of inaugural speeches, characterised the present administration and its adherents. They have been denounced as speculators, usurers, and jews, and held up as objects so odious, that to cheat them would be deemed a virtue. What then is the true value of an official promise, intended to sooth the public mind under its fears when balanced with those declarations, made without any possible motives of concealment, in the very gall of those feelings which must now be disguised? What confidence can we repose in one promise which is *sanctioned by the violation of another?* Alas, they are made of such stuff as dreams are, mere baubles thrown out to amuse children.

We do not wish to multiply dangers, or arraign the measures of government unjustly. We should be glad to know that our apprehensions were ill founded; but when we look around us and find nothing but professions and promises, renewed as often as they are broken we confess our confidence droops.

We remember that the economists and reformers of *France*, when about to seize upon the property of the Church, made the most solemn *promises* to provide for the support of religion. We remember too, that they did seize the property, and we leave it to certain of our own philosophers to inform us in what manner religion received its promised support in France.

PUBLIUS LENTULUS.

SALEM, July 17.

Arrived, schr. Roboreus, Knight, from Grenada, via St. Thomas's. Sailed in company from Grenada with the schooner Farmer, Emery, for Boston. Left there, a Boston brig, and a ship belonging to Norfolk.

Ketch Three Friends, James Stuart, from the Isle of France. Sailed from thence a few days before the Belisarius. May 3, lat. 30, 41, S. long. 32, 21, E. spoke a ship 30 days from Batavia for Philadelphia—June 9, lat. 38, 58, long. 63, spoke a schr. from Boston, for Martinique, 4 days out, blowing fresh, could not understand either the vessels or captain's names.

Ship Concord, Wyer, from Canton. This ship sailed in October, 1799, on a Sealing Voyage, and we are happy to learn that her success equals the enterprising spirit of the gentlemen who planned and executed the voyage. Capt. Wyer spoke the following vessels: June 28, lat. 18, 50, N. long. 52, W. schr. ———, Adamson, 27 days from Boston, bound for Trinidada; July 8, lat. 32, 30, N. long. 63, W. schr. ——, Howland, 12 days from N. London, for Guadaloupe; 14th, lat. 40 50, N. long. 68, 30, W. the ship Manilla, 75 days from Cadiz for New-York, Lot Clasby, master—short of provisions.

We understand that the ship Belisarius, lately arrived at this port from Sumatra, was detained for pepper nearly three months, at the different ports she visited on the coast, where this article was scarce, and at that time to be purchased with great difficulty. The British residents threatened to prohibit the trade to all foreign vessels, as the two annual India Company's ships would not procure cargoes without a long detention. The Malays had attempted to cut off a small English brig mounting 10 guns, and had burnt the town of Lamonajee.

An American ship was lost in June, 1801, on the N. W. Coast; and it is feared the crew were cut off by the natives.

NEW-YORK, July 22.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in London, to his correspondent in this city dated May 10.

"A large body of the inhabitants of Poland are intending to pass to America. This emigration is under the direction of Kosciusko and Thomas Paine, and with the particular support of Mr. Jefferson, President of the United States. They intend forming a settlement on the Banks of the Susquehanna, in New-York state.—The number spoken of is 1500, probably many of them with families. They will add to the value of that part of the country, as it is but thinly settled."

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Arrived, Ship Manilla, Clasby, Cadiz; Brig William, Hastings, Madeira.

Cleared, Schr. Recovery, Pierce, Demarara.

Arrived since our last.

Brig William, Hastings, from Madeira. Left there the Lovely Lass, Burbank, from this port, to sail for Naples, in all July; Ship Sally, Williams, from Baltimore; in 35 days passage, to sail for Ireland the 20th of June; brig Dispatch, Pray, of Portsmouth; Newhampshire; schr. Atlantic, Gale, of and from Marblehead, to sail for Cadiz; by the 18th, in lat. 33, 30, N. long. 60, W. spoke schr. Nancy, Daniels, of and from New London; bound to Antigua, out 19 days. July 18th, in lat. 40, 29, long, 71, spoke schr. Patty, Hastie, out 2 days from New-York, bound to Cadiz. Same day spoke the pilot boat schr. Tippoo Saib, 44 hours from New York, bound to St. Thomas.

Brig Peggy, Jonathan Thompson, from Greenock, last from Londonderry, where she put in, in distress. Left at Londonderry May 26 the ship Prosperity, capt. Jaughin, of and for Philadelphia to sail in 8 days, also ship Wilmington, capt. T. Woodward, just arrived from Liverpool; the ship Clarmont, captain M'Farlain of Wilmington N. C. sailed 2 days before the Peggy for Liverpool. June 11th, lat. 43, long. 31, 20, spoke a schooner from Cape-Ann bound to Lisbon. 13th, lat. 41, 57, long. 20, spoke ship Fame Bonaparte, capt. Osburn, 32 days from Guadaloupe bound to Bourdeaux. 16th, lat. 41, 50, long. 40, 48 spoke ship Resolution, of London from Jamaica bound to London, same day ship Prince of from and for bound to do. 23d lat. 41, 30, long. 51, spoke two 44's and one 64 French men of war, from St. Domingo bound to France. 26th, lat. 42 24, long. 53, spoke ship Belvidere, capt. Barnard of Nantucket, bound to the Pacific Sea, six days out. 28th, lat. 42, long. 55, 30, spoke the ship Fortuna, Roro, 13 days from Philadelphia bound to Opporto.—July 4th, lat. 40, 30, long. 61, 30, spoke the brig Two Brothers, of and from Salem, bound to Hamburgh, 5th, lat. 42, 15, long. 62, spoke snow Cornelia, of Providence, captain Hathaway, bound to Copenhagen, 10 days out. 10th, in lat. 41, 55, long. 75, spoke schooner Mitilda, of Hampton, from Penobscot bound to Liverpool 4 days out.

Ship Manilla, Clasby, from Cadiz.—June 26th, in lat. 39, 59, spoke a ship from Demarara for London. 20th, in lat. 41, 20, long. 58, spoke a brig from Barbados for New-foundland. July 5th, in lat. 42, 47, long. 60, spoke ship Carpenter, out 32 days from Cadiz, bound to Salem. July 11th, spoke schr. Nabby, out 4 days from Cape Ann, bound for Malaga. 13th, spoke a schooner from Beverly for Algesirasr out 4 days. 15th, in lat. 40, 41, long. 69, 30, spoke ship Concord, Wyer, from Canton for Salem, out 60 days for St. Helena. 20th, 40 miles from the Hook, spoke ship Liverpool Packet for Liverpool.

July 23.

The United States frigate Essex, capt. Bainbridge, arrived at quarantine yesterday, in 37 days from Gibraltar. Capt. Bainbridge confirms the account of an action which took place lately between an Algerine frigate of 44 guns and a Portuguese Frigate of 36, 15 miles to the southward of Malaga. After a few broadsides the captain of the Portuguese (a Frenchman) had his thigh shot off.—The engagement continued an hour, at the end of which time the Algerine succeeded in boarding. Twenty men were killed on the part of the Portuguese; and the capt. in a desparation, blew out his own brains with a pistol.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.

HEALTH OFFICE.

The Board of Health, with great satisfaction, inform their fellow citizens, that the fever which lately appeared in the vicinity of Vine street wharf has entirely subsided; and that the city and liberies are now as healthy as at any former period. The Board nevertheless recommend to such families as have removed from that neighborhood, not to return to their dwellings without having them duly cleansed and white-washed.

Bills of health will be issued from this office as heretofore.

By order of the Board,

CORNELIUS COMEGYS, President.

Attest,

BENJ. F. GARRIGUES, Secretary.

—

Arrived ship Farmer, Gibson, Bordeaux.

Sch'r Eliza, Churnsides, from New-Orleans has arrived at New Castle. Sailed from the Balise the 2d inst. in company with the sloop Sally, Wilkinson, of and for Philadelphia.

Left at New Orleans, June 23, sch'r Experiment of Baltimore, for sale; brig Dispatch, Stewart for Philadelphia.

Spoke in the river as we came down, the following vessels going up to New Orleans, viz.

Sch'r Mary, Evelet, of Alexandria, from Jamaica; sloop President, Grinalds, of do. from do ship Augusta, of Natchez, from New York; brig Amiable Creole, West, from Liverpool; sch'r Sucky and Peggy, Wheeler, from New-York; brig Hunter, Surget, of New York, from St. Thomas; sch'r Mary, Magruder, from Baltimore; Two Brothers, Ewing, of Alexandria, from Jamaica; brig Augustus, of and from Philadelphia; sch'r Trimmer, Piat, from Aux Cayes; Morning Star, Edes from Jamaica; ship Hannah, Parkil, of Alexandria, from Cape Francois.

July 10, spoke off Havanna, the sch'r Columbia, of Boston, capt. Hill, had been a week off that port endeavoring to procure admittance, but was refused, and was then bound to Jamaica. We are informed by capt. Hill, that a ship belonging to Philadelphia, from New Orleans, sailed from before Havanna, on th. 3d instant, where she was refused an entry.

Alexandria Advertiser.

MONDAY, JULY 26.

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"We this evening present our readers with a copious extract from the 3d number of series of papers which have lately appeared in the Daily Advertiser. In defence of Mr. Burr, against the Clintonians; to morrow we shall give the 4th number entire. This writer will commmand no inconsiderable share of attention. Criticism will allow that his style, tho' evidently that of youth and rather to elaborate for newspaper esays, and sometimes disfigured with newcoined words & new constructed phraseology is yet quite superior to what is ordinarily to be found in our diurnal prints. We should be inclined to believe, judging from style alone, that the author is the same with the writer of several papers which appeared a year or two ago in the New-York Gazette under the signature of Epaminondas and which at the time arrested more than usual attention: The real author we have understood was successfully concealed and yet remains so. Whoever he be, he certainly conceives with a boldness, and expresses himself with a vigor, which will make his attacks felt "through all the classes of venality."—He seems to have made himself master of some important secrets in the camp of our political enemies, and many will *rue the day*, they ever exposed themselves so unguardedly to the quick sighted friends or agents of Mr. Burr. We think the exposure he has commenced and threatened to pursue, will not fail to wither the nerves of many of "the ministers and sons of corruption." We wish him success so far as he directs the "tenor of his way" against vice and hypocrisy.—It is high time the pall was lifted to discover to the people the hideous spectre which has so long lurked beneath with the poignard in one hand and the poisonous chalice in the other ready, when occasion should offer, to be used against the liberties of this distracted country."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New Orleans, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated June 22.

"A Courier has just arrived from Spain with dispatches to the Governor, &c. which do not mention one word of this province being given up to the French. The dispatches are as late as the beginning of April. Private letters in town just received from the Havannah state, that the province had been given up to the French, but returned, on condition that the Spaniards would pay the French five millions of money, five ships of the line, and repairs for twenty more. These letters speak confidently of this statement being correct. If this account is true, we shall have reason to congratulate ourselves on the event.

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Extract of a letter from New-Orleans to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated June 22d.

"We are all in anxious suspence, ignorant of what is to be our fate. There arrived here on the 19th, two French Commissioners, dispatched by the captain of a French frigate in Havanna to Vera Cruz, in search of money for the wants of St. Domingo. They came passengers in our money ships, which, after landing the money for the colony, were to have proceeded immediately to Vera Cruz from the Balise. The capt. however has come up to town, and no doubt the vessel will soon follow, and we shall have an opportunity, during her stay here, to learn something of the intention of their government towards this country.

"We were some time ago dazzled with the hope that the United States were negociating for this part of the river: and as the report was pretty current, it furnished an excellent opportunity of ascertaining the sentiments of the people. I was pleased to perceive the universal prevalence of satisfaction.

"You will be surprised to learn that the Spanish Court has given no advice whatever on this interesting subject, to its agents here. They know nothing at all respecting it, more than what is contained in private letters, or what is gathered from the American prints. The people in office are in general consternation, confident of the retrocession being agreed upon. All are proposing to secure their property from the FRATERNAL RAPACIOUSNESS of their dear allies."

☞ *A meeting of the subscribers to the Coffee House is requested on Wednesday Evening. A punctual attendance is solicited.*

CASH GIVEN FOR
WHEAT and FLAXSEED,
BY
JOHN M'KINNEY.
July 26. 1aw4t

FOR SALE,
TWO WOOD BUILDINGS, near Adams's wharf; the one a shed and the other a warehouse, both having shingled roofs.——They will be sold (seperately or together) low, to be taken immediately off the premises.
Wm. HODGSON.
July 26. d

FIRST NOTICE.

In the case of Isaac M'Pherson a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against Isaac M'Pherson, of the county of Prince William, merchant and miller, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on the 10th and 14th days of August next, and on Friday, the 27th day of the same month, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate & effects; when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse assignees; & at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
Richmond, July 26. d28t

SAMUEL BISHOP,

BOOKSELLER, & STATIONER

Respectfully informs the Public that he has received from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail Store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE,

That S. Bishop is appointed the ONLY *Agent for Alexandria.*

—

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Approaching Consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

—

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-Street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper, he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and desires to give this public testimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

—

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weaknesses,	Obstinate gleets,
Fluor albus, (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

—

HAMILTON's ESSENCE and EXTRACT of MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaints than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wyth county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease, If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope-maker, South Second Street, between Mary and Christian-Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second-Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer Ferguson, Esq. one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia County.

HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and form obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders, They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

Description of Worms, and the Symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short, flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr JOHN MOLTHER, minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time, in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges agreeably to the directions which effected a resistance to all appearance a nervous, but upon close inspection quite relieved with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

—

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

—

The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ring worms, sun burns, prickley heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

—

The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime & foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

—

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE EYE-WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluctions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

—

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

—

The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

—

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

—

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerial disease.

—

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

—

☞ Sold likewise *by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburg; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.*

ATTENTION!

—

WANTED to employ immediately, for the benefit of the 60th Regiment of Virginia Militia, two MUSICIANS; one to teach the different beats of the drum, the other, the music of the fife. Such persons as are well qualified for the above tuition, and will engage to instruct the learners, which will consist of sixteen boys for each branch, shall receive a liberal compensation from the subscriber, who is authorized by law to employ tutors; and by the Court of Enquiry, to pay them for their services when performed.

CHARLES LITTLE.

EPHRAIM GILMAN,

TRUNK MAKER,

ROYAL-STREET, near the market;

After tendering his unfeigned acknowledgements to his friends and the public, for their support hitherto, begs leave to mention that he has on hand a general assortment of TRUNKS, which he is determined to sell on the very lowest terms, *and will make great allowance to those who purchase to sell again.*

N. B. Trunks repaired as usual.

☞ A steady, industrious mechanic, or shop-keeper, *(who is not more noisy than a trunk maker)* may be accommodated, at the above place, with a commodious shop, fronting the street, and sole use of an excellent cellar, if required, under very moderate rent.

July 23. eo3t

John Gardner Ladd

Has lately received for sale at his Warehouse, Prince street Wharf,

Russia Sheetings,
Russia and Ravens Duck } per bale or
And India Cotton } piece,
German Linens and one trunk sewing Silks and Ribbons,
A few pair handsome Looking Glasses in gilt and mahogany frames,
Two bales of Paper Hangings,
A great variety of mens, womens and childrens' shoes, coarse and fine,
Hyson,
Young Hyson and } *TEAS,*
Souchong
Tea table setts of China in boxes,
Cotton, wool and playing Cards,
Holland and country Gin of the best quality in pipes,
W. India, and N. England Rum, } in hhds and bls.
Molasses & Sugars }
Coffee in bags,
Spinning Cotton,
Butter in firkins,
Beef and Pork in bls. and half bls,
Spermaceti and tallow Candles,
White and brown Soap,
Chocolate of the best and common sort,
Cheese of an extraordinary fine quality,
Shad, Herrings and dried Cod Fish,
A quantity of red Soal Leather,
Fresh Raisins and Figs in casks,
Lemons in boxes,
Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Almonds, and a small quantity of fresh Hops, &c.

Also,

About 30 tons of Lignumvitæ.

May 13. d

—

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE

At R. & J. GRAY's Bookstore,

REPORTS of adjudged cases in the Court of Common Pleas, during the time lord chief justice Willes presided in that court; together with some few cases of the same period determined in the House of Lords, Court of Chancery, and Exchequer chamber.—By Charles Durnford, barrister at law——price to subscribers, 4 dolls. 50 cents, to non-subscribers 5 dolls.

Alfonzo, King of Castile; a tragedy in five acts—by M. G. Lewis——price 31 cents.

BIBLE—A few copies of Cary's new 4to Family Bible, ornamented with plates and maps——price 8 dollers.

Subscribers to Conrad and Co's. edition of Select Novels, are informed that Clermont, by Mrs. Roche, forming the 5th and 6th volumes of that elegant work, is now nearly ready for delivery. Also, the 2d vol. of Warner and Hannah's Select Plays.

July 16.

—

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AT THE SUBSCRIBERS' WHARF,

70 tons Plaister,
10 hhds. 3d and 4th proof Rum,
5 ditto Molasses,
5 ditto Sugars,
150 bbls. first quality Herrings,
20 ditto Pork.

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.

June 25. d

—

FOR SALE,

2,000 *BUSHELS CORN.*

Apply to

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